



THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 21, 1893.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.

A bill has been introduced into the House by Representative Bynum of Indiana which will have a somewhat revolutionary effect on the railway postal service if the principle it contains is enacted into law. It provides for the reinstatement as fast as vacancies occur therein of those employees of the Railway Postal Service who were discharged between the 15th of March and 1st of May, 1889. It will be remembered that just before President Cleveland retired at the end of his first term he placed the railway postal service under the civil service rules to take effect March 15. President Harrison extended the time until May 1st, and Mr. Bynum asserts that the extension thus gained was utilized for the discharge of democratic clerks. He charges that blank discharges were made out, dated previous to May 1, and used for dismissing employees as late as in July and August.

He has, he says, endeavored to secure the reinstatement of these men, but failed because of opposition from the Civil Service Commission. He now seeks relief for them by means of Congressional action.

The House committee on rules decided this morning that the Tucker bill to repeal the federal election laws should be taken up for consideration on Tuesday next, the 25th inst. and that the vote on the passage of the bill and pending amendments should be taken on the 10th of October, 12 days being allowed for debate. This order was agreed upon by the majority of the members, Messrs. Reed and Burrows not appearing at the committee room until 11:45 o'clock.

Secretary Carlisle this morning received two letters from New York city, addressed in the same handwriting. One contained eight \$100 bills and the other seven \$100 bills. The latter says: "This money is the balance of \$30,000 which I have refunded to the Government in the last thirty years. During the war I defrauded the Government of \$10,000, and now I have returned double the amount." During Mr. Wamamaker's being in office I sent him money twice, once \$2,500, and have never heard whether it went into the proper hands or not. I can assure you that this refunding has cost me more than ten cents, and I pity the thief because I have experienced what he must feel either here or hereafter. Would to God that he would now pardon my sin and let me go free. Don't you think double refunding is sufficient?"

Master Machinist Fairless, of the Norfolk navy yard, a republican appointee of the late Harrison administration, is in the city and is said to be on the warpath. The reason why he is for war is that he was recently removed from his place on a charge of incompetency preferred on the responsibility, more or less, of the present commandant of the navy yard at that point. Fairless, it appears, was required, before his appointment, to pass a technical civil service examination, and his removal is regarded by the civil service board as something of a reflection on them.

Secretary of Navy Herbert has been appealed to and has promised justice to Fairless according to civil service ideas. Fairless says he would not complain of removal on political grounds, but protests against the charge of incompetency as a piece of trickery and hypocrisy that he will defend himself against to the last extremity.

Congressman Swanson of Virginia was at the State Department this morning to see what chance Mr. Ben. Rives of his State has of getting the Buenos Aires consulate for which he is an applicant. From what he learned there he is not hopeful of Mr. Rives's success. He did learn, however, that some consuls would soon be appointed and that among them might be two or three Virginians. Mr. Swanson also called at Department of Justice, where he learned that Mr. Levi, of Clarke county, Va., would soon be appointed U. S. Marshal for the western district of his State.

Congressman Meredith called upon Secretary Smith of the Interior Department this morning, accompanied by all the southern democratic members of the House District of Columbia committee, to see if a white physician could not be appointed superintendent of the Freedmen's Hospital, inasmuch as poor white people are sent there, who naturally object to having their wounds and ailments treated by negro physicians in whose confidence and skill they have taken no confidence. Mr. Smith informed them that their request could not be granted. Mr. Meredith, at this, said it seemed to him that under this administration it was better to be a negro than a white man. The Secretary replied that in the particular matter referred to, it certainly was. Mr. Meredith also called at the Agricultural Department in the interest of some female applicants for places from Culpeper and Loudoun counties, in his State, but got little satisfaction. He then went to the Department of State with Mr. Burgess, formerly of Culpeper, but more recently of Arizona Territory, who is an applicant for the consulate at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, now held by the famous Judge Riley of Accomack county, Va. He then went to the War Department to try to get a place for Mr. William Washington, formerly of Prince William, but now of Fairfax county, Va., whose father was Col. J. M. Washington, who gave the famous order, "a little more grape, Capt. Bragg," and who subsequently went down with the ship San Francisco.

Congressman Wise of Virginia to-day got democratic appointed postmasters at Sweet Hall and Leesville, in King William county, in his State.

Sixty fourth-class postmasters were appointed to-day, of whom 31 will fill the places of removed republicans. There were no changes in Virginia.

The House judiciary committee to-day ordered a favorable report on the bill introduced by Mr. Oates of Alabama repealing that section of the statutes which requires proof of loyalty during the war between the States as a prerequisite to being restored or admitted to the pension roll. Proof of loyalty is also dispensed with in applications for bounty lands where the proof of otherwise shows that the applicant is entitled to it.

Representative Bryan of Nebraska has introduced a bill which provides that upon the first of each fiscal year there shall be due from every national bank a tax of 1 per cent upon the average amount of deposits during the last quarter of the preceding year. From this fund the Comptroller of the Currency is authorized to pay to depositors in failed national banks the amount of their claims. When the fund has reached the sum of ten millions of dollars the Comptroller is authorized to suspend the further collection of the tax until such time as the fund shall fall below the sum of ten millions.

It is officially announced that the Richmond and Danville fast mail leaving New York daily at 12:15 a. m. will be extended and operated between New York, Washington and New Orleans, instead of between New York and Montgomery as at present.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

All but eight of the thirty men in the mine that caved in in Cornwall, Eng., yesterday, have escaped. Strenuous efforts are being made to rescue the others.

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Miss Jennie Mehl, the pretty daughter of Eugene Mehl, until last week proprietor of the Ryan House, at St. Paul, Minn., is cleared up. She has married a negro, James Robinson, who formerly worked for Miss Mehl's father.

The grand jury of the District of Columbia brought yesterday into the Criminal Court a new indictment against Col. Fred. C. Ainsworth, Wm. E. Covert, George W. Dant and Francis Sasse for manslaughter in killing Mr. Loftus at Ford's old theatre by criminal negligence.

It is stated that the Pinkerton detectives announced falsely that the money stolen in the Michigan train robbery has been recovered. The object was to elicit confessions from the men arrested. All of them deny that they have confessed. Ten of the fifteen prisoners have been released.

The U. S. steamer Montgomery, on her third private trial trip yesterday, when off Thomas Point, Chesapeake Bay, burst a steam pipe leading to the blower engine, and Chief Engineer Zacharias Mewshaw, of the Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, and Coal Heaver John Doyle were scalded to death.

It is rumored in London and generally believed among business men who carry on trade with Brazil that the revolutionists have succeeded in landing troops and now occupy the city of Rio de Janeiro. Nothing definite can be learned by telegraph, as the telegraph companies will not handle messages in reference to political matters.

Bishop Brennan, of Dallas, Tex., has been appointed by the Pope auxiliary bishop of St. Johns, N. F. The appointment causes surprise in St. Johns as it was totally unexpected. No reason is given for such action. Bishop Power, the present bishop there, is in possession of the best of health. He disclaims all knowledge of the matter.

Baker Tomlinson, who settled a claim six miles west of Enid, O. T., left his wife and two children at noon on Tuesday and went to Enid to file his claim at the land office. While absent, a prairie fire fanned by a terrific south west wind overtook his wife and children and burned them terribly. Mrs. Tomlinson and one of the children could not recover. Fourteen hundred dollars which the settler had left in the wagon was also burned. Tomlinson was in line waiting to file his claim when the terrible news was broken to him.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Dr. Philip A. New died in Caroline county on Tuesday night.

It is reported that Rev. Arthur Lloyd, of Norfolk, has been called to St. Paul's church, Louisville.

Bishop Whittle has returned home and was able to visit the Richmond "Clericus" on Monday.

Rev. Robert Blair Bruce (colored deacon) having renounced the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has, at his own request, been deposed from the same by the Bishop.

The U. S. internal revenue office of the eastern district of Virginia was yesterday turned over by Col. James D. Brady, retiring collector, to Mr. William Ryan, of Richmond, the incoming collector.

Judge Hughes, of the U. S. Court, at Norfolk yesterday entered a consent decree discharging the receiver for the unfinished Chamberlain Hotel at Old Point which will be completed by its owners, the Hampton Roads Hotel Company.

Bishop Whittle, assisted by Rev. Nelson P. Dame, of Winchester, and Rev. R. C. Jett, of Staunton, on Tuesday morning ordained Rev. O. M. Yergler collector of the Episcopal church at Harrisonburg. The Bishop also confirmed a class of three.

The forthcoming report of Second Auditor Josiah Ryland will show that the debt of the Commonwealth is less than \$25,000,000. The annual report of Auditor Marye will also make some encouraging statements. The revenues of the Commonwealth, the auditor says, are steadily increasing, especially from town and city property and railroad and other corporations. The proportion of taxes paid by the farmers is yearly growing less.

Panquiter Notes.

There has been quite a number of mad dogs in the Hume community.

Mrs. Sanford Embrey died after a short illness on Saturday at Remington.

Dr. C. Baxley has purchased from Gen. Lomax his house and lot at Markham, and will move to town about November 1st.

Judge Grimsley, of Culpeper, is holding a special term of the Circuit Court to dispose of some Rosenberger, Spindle & Co., cases.

Some days ago Parson Lisle was preaching in the Free State and when he had finished he gave out his next appointment saying he would be with them on such a day God willing. Capt. Nat Carter rose in the audience and said "Come anyhow brother Lisle, we will be glad to hear from you again."

—Warrenton Virginian.

CONGRESSIONAL.—In the U. S. Senate yesterday Mr. George, of Mississippi, made a lengthy speech against the bill to repeal the silver purchase clause of the Sherman act, and Mr. Gray, of Delaware, made a strong argument for repeal, occupying the time until fifteen minutes after six, when Senator Voorhees announced that as the Senate had done a fair day's work he would not ask for a longer session than, but would probably ask for a night session to-day.

In the House the republicans continued their filibustering tactics, but the Speaker ruled against them. The democrats secured a quorum, but it was not until about six o'clock that the rule reported from the committee in the morning providing for the call of the committees for reports was finally adopted, and the committee on election of President and Vice President and Representatives in Congress reported the bill for the repeal of the federal election laws. The bill is now before the House and can be taken up at any time.

Advices from Rio Janeiro state that the situation there is unchanged. It is believed that Admiral Mello is determined upon the surrender of the city. In Montevideo it is believed that the triumph of Admiral Mello means the restoration of the monarchy.

RIOT AT ROANOKE.

Numbers of Persons Killed and Wounded.

Mrs. Henry Bishop, the wife of a well-known farmer of Botetourt county, came to market at Roanoke yesterday with a load of produce. Robert Smith, colored, bought a box of grapes and asked her to go with him and get the money. He took her to a house near by, locked the door, bound her, and drawing a razor demanded money. She gave him a pocket-book containing two dollars and asked him not to kill her. He threw a wire around her neck, pulled it tight, and then attempted to cut her throat with a razor. A desperate struggle followed, in which Mrs. Bishop dashed the weapon from his hand and released herself. He then picked up a brickbat and beat and choked her into insensibility, leaving her for dead, with the water from the hydrant pouring into her face. His intention evidently was to drown her if she was not dead. Physicians say the water probably saved her life. How long Mrs. Bishop remained insensible is not known, but she thinks it was fully half an hour. She crawled into the street, and partially revived by the fresh air, made her way to the market. Her head, face and body were covered with blood and her clothes torn. To add to her terrible appearance one eyeball had burst from its socket and hung upon her cheek. She told her story, and in less than two minutes an excited mob of several hundred people had gathered. Smith was seen to emerge from the alley, dash up to a coal train and attempt to scramble upon a hopper, but was pushed off by a colored brakeman. He then dashed back across the tracks and off toward Woodland Park.

The news spread like wildfire and the entire city was soon aroused. Detective Baldwin mounted a horse and started in pursuit of her assailant, overtaking him in the suburbs. The negro gave his name as Robert Smith. Baldwin was met by a mob of several hundred people, who tried to take the prisoner and lynch him.

By this time several hundred people had gathered at the jail ready for the negro's arrival. Baldwin dashed up at full speed and had the prisoner safely inside before the crowd realized what had happened. Within a short time several thousand men had gathered, and threats of lynching were freely made.

Mayor Trout and Commonwealth's Attorney Hardaway addressed the mob, assuring them that the full penalty of the law would be enforced if the negro's guilt should be established. This seemed to satisfy them for the time, but a few remained to watch the jail to see that no effort was made to remove the prisoner.

Shortly after noon the crowd began to gather again, and by 5 o'clock it was too big to be handled by the city's fifteen policemen. The Roanoke Light Infantry, the only military organization of the place, was called out, and a squad of twelve men charged the crowd with fixed bayonets, driving them from the square and making two arrests.

Judge Woods, of the hustings court, early in the afternoon had summoned a special grand jury to take up the case immediately, but this did not satisfy the excited populace.

With nightfall the crowds rapidly gathered in the vicinity of the jail, though not daring to enter the jail square, which was patrolled by the soldiers.

Men employed in the railroad shops and other factories swelled the ranks of the mob, and hundreds came in from Botetourt county.

The mob was working itself up to the point of attack when a yell from hundreds of throats and a volley from pistols, shotguns and Winchester about two blocks down the avenue made the signal for a general demonstration. The shots and shouts were from a body of the neighbors of the injured woman, and when they mixed with the several thousand people already massed in the vicinity, there was a tremendous shout and a break for the jail. The few sentinels that patrolled the square fell back before the mob.

Inside the jail Mayor Trout was on hand to direct affairs. A squad of policemen stood guard on the inside, while members of the Light Infantry were hastily drawn up in line of battle across Campbell avenue, at the corner of Roanoke street, and half a block from the jail. The soldiers were armed with 45-calibre Springfield rifles.

The mob soon surrounded the jail and began to batter at the door leading to the stairway ascending to the cells and the front door, which opens into the police court room. Stones crashed through the windows of the latter, and the doors were about to give way when the militia were ordered to fire, and a volley of lead struck terror to the mob, which was led by a son of Mrs. Bishop. The besieging party was dismayed for a moment, but quickly recovering, turned their attention from the jail and fired at the soldiers. Volley after volley followed in quick succession, and in a few minutes the avenue was clear of everything save the dead and wounded.

There were 5,000 people in the vicinity of the jail when the military began firing, but the greater part of them were only there to see what was to be done. Five hundred is a fair estimate of the number of men participated in the attack upon the jail. At the first volley thousands fled, and many were knocked down in the rush, but nobody was seriously injured. The firing of the military was evidently a great surprise, not only to the mob, but to the citizens generally.

As soon as the dazed crowd realized what had happened their attention was turned to the dead and wounded. Every drugstore and the office of every physician in the city was turned into temporary hospitals, and all the physicians of the city volunteered their services.

There was so much excitement that it was some time before any idea of the casualties could be obtained. Those known to be dead are:

S. A. Vick, hotel proprietor.

Will Sheets, fireman of the N. & W. R. R.

Charles W. Whitmeyer, conductor on the N. & W. R. R.

J. B. Tyler, of Blue Ridge.

W. Jones, engineer of the N. & W. R. R.

John Mills, distiller, Back Creek.

George E. White, a fireman on the Norfolk and Western Railroad.

W. E. Hall and George Settles.

The injured—Otto Fells, shot through the body and will die; Will Eddie, shot through groin; Frank Mills, mortally wounded; Emmett J. Small, shot in arm; Tom Nelson, leg off; Leroy White, shot in back; J. B. Mc-

Ghee, shot in leg; —Shepard, shot in the leg; Chas. Powell, shot through the body; J. Campbell, Edgar Wabbling, C. W. Figgatt, C. P. North, O. B. Taylor, Sparks, David Ruggles, N. E. r. E. Nelms and an unknown colored woman.

Of the slightly wounded several went to their homes, and it is impossible to ascertain the exact number.

As soon as the dead and wounded were cared for the excitement and indignation again rose to fever heat, and the crowd swore vengeance on the militia and the mayor, and started again for the jail, but cooler heads insisted that they be quiet.

In the meantime many of the prominent citizens of the city had come from their homes. J. Allen Watts, democratic nominee for the State Senate, mounted a box and pleaded with the crowd to desist from the execution of the mad threats. They gathered around him to the number of several hundred. At first he was hissed, and blackguarded. Excited men yelled: "Take him down," "Throw a brick at him." Still Mr. Watts pleaded manfully. He declared that the greatest calamity that ever befell Roanoke had just occurred, and he asked them not to precipitate more bloodshed by another attack on the jail.

Rev. Dr. W. C. Campbell, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, also talked to the mob and urged them to disperse.

Several times during these speeches small groups of men started for the jail, but cool heads succeeded in stopping them.

Just as the mob was at the height of its frenzy and ready to move in a body for another attack on the jail, Judge Woods, of the hustings court, ascended the box. He told the mob that the prisoner was no longer in the jail and offered to go with any committee they might appoint and establish the truth of his statement. The mob demanded the proof, and the judge, with half a dozen men, started for the jail.

The authorities, while the speaking was going on, had slipped the prisoner out of the jail and secreted him some distance away. The soldiers were gone and the only evidence about the jail of any unusual occurrence was the battered doors and broken windows.

The mob was satisfied that Smith was not there; but the crowd continued to hang around, denouncing the action of the authorities in no unmistakable terms. "The militia were said to be no better than the negro brute, and there were threats of revenge on Mayor Trout."

The mayor, who remained in the jail, received a pistol ball in his right foot. He was the only man not a member of the mob wounded.

The Roanoke Light Infantry is composed of sixty young men, but only 32 responded to the call yesterday. They are mostly employed as clerks in stores and offices, and their bravery is as much praised by those who want to see the dignity of the law upheld as their action is denounced by the mob.

The mob went to the house of Mayor Trout to demand to know the whereabouts of the prisoner, or else wreak vengeance on him, but the mayor could not be found.

Perhaps the most striking feature of Baldwin's deed was taking the negro before Mrs. Bishop for identification. He was compelled to ride through a crowd of 1,000 people clamoring for Smith's blood. He called out, "Wait until I see if the woman recognizes this man," and this quieted the crowd. He entered the room, where John S. Knight, of the Philadelphia Press, was bathing her face and head, and presented Smith. Mrs. Bishop said he looked like the man and called for his hat. The negro tore it from his head and threw it behind him, but Baldwin picked it up and handed it to her. A single glance and she said: "Yes, he is the man." Baldwin walked out, mounted the horse and told the crowd that Mrs. Bishop did not think the man was the one who assaulted and robbed her. He asked some one to assist Smith to mount. This done, the detective dashed off to the jail, pursued by the yelling crowd. When Smith was overwhelmed he said: "I am not the man who hit her." He repeated this frequently, notwithstanding no one had married him and has a wife living in Vinton, three miles from Roanoke.

At midnight the scene had quieted down and no further trouble is expected. The militia remains under the Mayor's orders, although it is probable that they will not be called out again. Mayor Trout is firm in the position he has assumed, and declares that he will uphold the law. The dead were removed to the undertaking establishments, and will be prepared for burial.

Mrs. Bishop is still alive and may recover.

This is the third serious riot which Roanoke has witnessed within two years. The first was in the winter of 1892, when Charles Lavender, a notorious negro thief, was taken from the house of a policeman, where he had been secreted by the authorities for safe keeping, and lynched by a mob of 200 men at 2 o'clock in the morning. His offense was the attempted assault of a twelve-year-old girl, of which he made confession. The investigation which followed failed to disclose the names of any participants.

In March, 1892, a drunken white man was arrested charged with attempting a similar offense on the person of a three-year-old girl. A large mob stormed the station house in which he was confined and secured possession of his body. He was killed because of a doubt as to his guilt, which was never satisfactorily demonstrated. He was acquitted of the charge, and fifteen well-known citizens were indicted by the grand jury for participating in the riot.

GRAND MASONS GATHERINGS.—Mr. William B. Isaacs has sent out circular notices for the Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery. These meetings will meet at the Temple in Richmond—the Grand Chapter on the 10th of October, at 6 p. m., and the Grand Commandery on the 12th of October, at 10 a. m. Judge W. L. Jeffries, of Culpeper, is Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, and Fred Greenwood is Grand Commander of the Knights Templar.

Last Tour of the Season to Niagara Falls.

September 29th marks the end of the Niagara Falls series of tours via the Pennsylvania railroad this year. The extensive patronage accorded the previous trips, and the expressions of satisfaction given by the participants at the manner in which these tours have been conducted by the company and its employees amply attest the attractiveness of them and the estimation in which they are held. A tourist agent and chaplain will accompany this last party and render invaluable service in the promotion of general comfort. The remarkable rate of \$10 the round trip covers the expense of transportation to and from this wonderful work of nature, especially magnificent and picturesque at this season, with the surrounding autumn coloring. For details and information consult ticket agents of the company.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

THE ROANOKE TRAGEDY.

Lynching of the Negro Tom Smith at an Early Hour this Morning.

ROANOKE, Va., Sept. 21.—A squad of 20 men took the negro Smith from three policemen just before five o'clock this morning and hanged him to a hickory limb on Ninth avenue southwest, in the residence section of the city. They riddled his body with bullets, and left a placard on his body, "This is Mayor Trout's friend." A coroner's jury of business men was summoned and viewed the body of the negro and rendered a verdict of death at the hands of unknown men.

Thousands of people visited the scene of the lynching between daylight and 8.50 o'clock when the body was cut down. After the jury had completed their work, the body was placed in the hands of officers, who were unable to keep back the mob. Three hundred men tried to drag the body through the streets of the town, but Rev. Dr. Campbell, of the First Presbyterian church, and Capt. R. B. Moorman with pleadings and main strength, prevented them. Capt. Moorman hired a wagon and had the body put in it. It was then conveyed to the bank of the Roanoke, about one mile from the scene of the lynching. The dead negro was dragged from the wagon by a rope about two hundred yards and burned on a pile of dry lumber in the presence of an infuriated man of over 1,000 men.

The mob threatened at one time to bury the negro in Mayor Trout's yard. Threats of vengeance have been openly made against the Mayor and the militia for attempting to maintain the law. Capt. Bird, commanding the militia, has left the town. Mayor Trout has also disappeared and President Buckner, of the City Council, is acting Mayor. The excitement is running high now. There is talk of the citizens holding an indignation meeting, and it is rumored on the streets that threats are being made to burn the town unless satisfaction of some sort is rendered. An immense crowd is in front of Oakley and Woolwine's undertakers shops, where seven of the dead bodies lie. It is now found that only nine men are dead.

The military claim that the mob was repeatedly warned that there would be shooting, but received these warnings with jeers, and finally replied with a volley fired at Capt. Bird, who then ordered the men to fire at the mob, which was battering down the side door of the jail. More trouble is feared. Every effort is being made to calm the excited crowd.

Battle with Train Robbers.

CENTRALIA, Ills., Sept. 21.—The New Orleans limited train on the Illinois road was held up shortly after 11 o'clock last night just outside this city and in the battle which followed between the robbers and train hands one of the robbers was mortally wounded and three of the crew were badly hurt. The thieves got nothing in the way of booty. When the train reached this city its stop was very short, but in that time three men heavily armed boarded the express car. The lights of Centralia's streets had scarcely disappeared from view when Engineer Young and Fireman McDowell had two big revolvers thrust in their faces. "Keep your mouths shut and stop the machine or we'll shoot," the robbers cried. The engineer and fireman both sprang at the robbers, when two shots flashed and both fell, wounded in the gangway. One of the robbers sprang over the bleeding men and stopped the train. One of the robbers, revolver in hand, stood guard over the baggage-master and brakeman, while two others climbed to the top of the express car, in which were the messenger of the American Express Company and Conductor Odum, who opened fire upon them. The two robbers wielding a heavy sledge soon made an opening large enough for them to enter. Through this they leaped, revolvers in hand, and were met by the conductor and messenger. During the shooting that followed the conductor received a slight pistol wound in the head. Brakeman Sanders came to the rescue. He attacked the robbers from the rear, and, though in turn attacked by the third robber, managed to shoot one of those in the express car through the body. The others, seeing their companion fall, took to their heels and fled, but were subsequently captured.

I. O. O. F.

MILWAUWEE, Sept. 21.—At the meeting yesterday of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows a request made by Archbishop Katzer for copies of the ritual and other printed matter relating to the work of the order was referred to the committee on the state of the order.

Archbishop Katzer asked for the ritual in order to determine whether or not it contains anything that should prevent a Catholic from becoming an Odd Fellow. The grand sire deduced that he had no authority to reveal the secrets of the order to any one not a member and referred the matter to the Sovereign Grand Lodge. The body yesterday granted the appeal sent up by a member of the Virginia Grand Lodge, thus declaring that in future all Past Grands can vote in the Virginia Grand Lodge.

Foreign News.

PRAGUE, Sept. 21.—The editor of the Independent, a radical newspaper, has been arrested for publishing articles offensive to the authorities. With a view to checking riots an order has been issued forbidding students to be out of their domiciles after 8 o'clock in the evening.

There was then a brief discussion as to the propriety of the various decisions made by the Speaker yesterday and then the House proceeded to vote on the adoption of the report of the committee on rules.

The report was adopted, yeas 179; nays 3.

Mr. Rusk presented that a report from the committee on accounts recommending that those committees to which clerks were assigned in the 52d Congress, 36 in number, assigned, clerks in the 53d Congress, which was debated at length.

THE Celebrated "Red Ribbon Brand" of JAVA and MOCHA COFFEES, only sold by H. C. WALLACE.

VACCINE.—We have just received a supply of fresh Vaccine Points.

JOHN E. LEADBEATER & SONS.

CHOICEST MAPLE SYRUP in pint and bottles and by the measure, for sale at J. C. MILBURN'S.

MEN'S WHITE SHIRTS, double back, linen bosom and fitted cuffs, at 25c, at CHAPMAN'S, 424 King street.

PURE LARD and SUGAR CURED SHOULDERES for sale at reduced prices J. C. MILBURN'S.

MISSOURI HAMS reduced again, 15c to-day, at J. C. MILBURN'S.

GIVEN AWAY at LUNT & ALLEN'S a sample box of GOSAMER POWDER.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1893.

SENATE.

Mr. Peffer reintroduced the bill to provide for a bureau of loans, and asked that it lie on the table for the present. It is, with some modifications, the same as he introduced in May 1892.

Mr. Platt offered the resolution for a cloture of which he gave notice last Tuesday. The rules of the Senate, Mr. Platt said, ought to facilitate the transaction of business. That proposition would not be denied. But the rules of the Senate, as they stood to-day, made it almost or entirely impossible to transact business. The Senate was fast losing the respect of the people. It was fast being considered a body that existed for the purpose of retarding and obstructing legislation. It was being compared in the mind of the people to the English House of Lords. And the reason of it was that under the rules, it was impossible, or nearly impossible, to obtain action when there was any considerable opposition to a measure. He knew that it might be said that, in the present condition of affairs in the Senate, the resolution could not be adopted. But he believed that it could be adopted just as easily as the repeal bill could be passed, and just as quickly. He had not consulted with Senators on his side of the chamber, to any great extent; and yet he thought he might safely say that there was a large majority on his side of the chamber who would favor the adoption of the resolution at this time.

If a vote on the repeal bill could be reached, a vote on the cloture would be forced. If the consideration of the rule was opposed and delayed factionally, that fact would demonstrate most clearly that the opposition was obstructing and filibustering against the repeal bill. The country, he added, did not understand why the Senate did not vote. He doubted whether any explanation could make clear to them the reason why the Senate did not vote. He got letters every day from his constituents (he a member of the minority) saying "Why do you not do something to bring on a vote on this bill?" The trouble was that the Senate rules permitted unlimited debate.

The discussion on Mr. Platt's cloture rule was closed by letting the matter go over till to-morrow when Mr. Teller is to speak against it. Mr. Platt was complimented by Mr. Voorhees for his clear and lucid statement of the situation. Substitutes for the resolution were suggested by Mr. Hoar and Mr. Hill. A strong argument in favor of the cloture rule was made by Mr. Lodge although he recognized the fact that the adoption of the rule would be made use of to pass measures which he considered worse than the Sherman act—that is, a new tariff bill and a bill to repeal the election laws.

Mr. Stewart declared his readiness to present arguments and precedents against what he called "a gag rule" in the Senate.

The repeal bill was then taken up and Mr. White, of California, addressed the Senate, claiming that there were other causes for the financial panic besides the Sherman act.

HOUSE.

There were many empty seats in the House at noon to-day. Indeed there were not more than one hundred members present when the Speaker's gavel called the House to order.

The Journal having been read, Mr. Reed suggested that the document was not correct, although he thought the journal clerk had shown good judgment in writing the journal as he had. He had stated that the Speaker had ruled out certain motions yesterday on the ground that they were dilatory motions. This was not the fact, though it should have been; and he called the attention of the Speaker to the matter.

The Speaker replied that owing to the fact that the committee